

Senate Amendment 3195

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1 1 Amend Senate File 509 as follows:
1 2 #1. By striking everything after the enacting
1 3 clause and inserting the following:
1 4 <DIVISION I
1 5 REVISED UNIFORM ANATOMICAL GIFT ACT
1 6 Section 1. Section 142C.1, Code 2007, is amended
1 7 by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof
1 8 the following:
1 9 142C.1 SHORT TITLE.
1 10 This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the
1 11 "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act".
1 12 Sec. 2. Section 142C.2, Code 2007, is amended by
1 13 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
1 14 following:
1 15 142C.2 DEFINITIONS.
1 16 As used in this chapter, unless the context
1 17 otherwise requires:
1 18 1. "Adult" means an individual who is eighteen
1 19 years of age or older.
1 20 2. "Agent" means an individual who meets any of
1 21 the following conditions:
1 22 a. Is authorized to make health care decisions on
1 23 the principal's behalf by a durable power of attorney
1 24 for health care pursuant to chapter 144B.
1 25 b. Is expressly authorized to make an anatomical
1 26 gift on the principal's behalf by any other record
1 27 signed by the principal.
1 28 3. "Anatomical gift" or "gift" means a donation of
1 29 all or part of the human body effective after the
1 30 donor's death, for the purposes of transplantation,
1 31 therapy, research, or education.
1 32 4. "Decedent" means a deceased individual whose
1 33 body or part is or may be the source of an anatomical
1 34 gift and includes a stillborn infant.
1 35 5. "Disinterested witness" means a witness other
1 36 than the spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandchild,
1 37 grandparent, or guardian of the individual who makes,
1 38 amends, revokes, or refuses to make an anatomical
1 39 gift, or any other adult who exhibited special care
1 40 and concern for the individual. "Disinterested
1 41 witness" does not include a person who may receive an
1 42 anatomical gift pursuant to section 142C.5.
1 43 6. "Document of gift" means a donor card or other
1 44 record used to make an anatomical gift, including a
1 45 statement or symbol on a driver's license or
1 46 identification card, or an entry in a donor registry.
1 47 7. "Donor" means an individual whose body or part
1 48 is the subject of an anatomical gift.
1 49 8. "Donor registry" means a database that contains
1 50 records of anatomical gifts and amendments of
2 1 anatomical gifts.
2 2 9. "Driver's license" means a license or permit
2 3 issued by the state department of transportation to
2 4 operate a vehicle, whether or not conditions are
2 5 attached to the license or permit.
2 6 10. "Eye bank" means a person that is licensed,
2 7 accredited, or regulated under federal or state law to
2 8 engage in the recovery, screening, testing,
2 9 processing, storage, or distribution of human eyes or
2 10 portions of human eyes.
2 11 11. "Forensic pathologist" means a pathologist who
2 12 is further certified in the subspecialty of forensic
2 13 pathology by the American board of pathology.
2 14 12. "Guardian" means a person appointed by a court
2 15 to make decisions regarding the support, care,
2 16 education, health, or welfare of an individual, but
2 17 does not include a guardian ad litem.
2 18 13. "Hospital" means a hospital licensed under
2 19 chapter 135B, or a hospital licensed, accredited, or
2 20 approved under federal law or the laws of any other
2 21 state, and includes a hospital operated by the federal
2 22 government, a state, or a political subdivision of a
2 23 state, although not required to be licensed under
2 24 state laws.

2 25 14. "Identification card" means a nonoperator's
2 26 identification card issued by the state department of
2 27 transportation pursuant to section 321.190.
2 28 15. "Iowa donor network" means the nonprofit
2 29 organization certified by the centers for Medicare and
2 30 Medicaid services of the United States department of
2 31 health and human services as the single organ
2 32 procurement agency serving the state and which also
2 33 serves as the tissue recovery agency for the state.
2 34 16. "Iowa donor registry" means the Iowa donor
2 35 registry administered by the Iowa donor network.
2 36 17. "Know" means to have actual knowledge.
2 37 18. "Medical examiner" means an individual who is
2 38 appointed as a medical examiner pursuant to section
2 39 331.801 or 691.5.
2 40 19. "Minor" means an individual who is less than
2 41 eighteen years of age.
2 42 20. "Organ procurement organization" means a
2 43 person designated by the United States secretary of
2 44 health and human services as an organ procurement
2 45 organization.
2 46 21. "Parent" means a parent whose parental rights
2 47 have not been terminated.
2 48 22. "Part" means an organ, an eye, or tissue of a
2 49 human being, but does not include the whole body of a
2 50 human being.
3 1 23. "Pathologist" means a licensed physician who
3 2 is certified in anatomic or clinical pathology by the
3 3 American board of pathology.
3 4 24. "Person" means person as defined in section
3 5 4.1.
3 6 25. "Physician" means an individual authorized to
3 7 practice medicine and surgery or osteopathy and
3 8 surgery under the laws of any state.
3 9 26. "Procurement organization" means an eye bank,
3 10 organ procurement organization, or tissue bank.
3 11 27. "Prospective donor" means an individual who is
3 12 dead or near death and has been determined by a
3 13 procurement organization to have a part that could be
3 14 medically suitable for transplantation, therapy,
3 15 research, or education, but does not include an
3 16 individual who has made a refusal.
3 17 28. "Reasonably available" means able to be
3 18 contacted by a procurement organization without undue
3 19 effort and willing and able to act in a timely manner
3 20 consistent with existing medical criteria necessary
3 21 for the making of an anatomical gift.
3 22 29. "Recipient" means an individual into whose
3 23 body a decedent's part has been transplanted or is
3 24 intended for transplant.
3 25 30. "Record" means information that is inscribed
3 26 on a tangible medium or that is stored in an
3 27 electronic or other medium and is retrievable in
3 28 perceivable form.
3 29 31. "Refusal" means a record created pursuant to
3 30 section 142C.3 that expressly states an individual's
3 31 intent to prohibit other persons from making an
3 32 anatomical gift of the individual's body or part.
3 33 32. "Sign" means to do any of the following with
3 34 the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
3 35 a. Execute or adopt a tangible symbol.
3 36 b. Attach to or logically associate with the
3 37 record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.
3 38 33. "State" means any state of the United States,
3 39 the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United
3 40 States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular
3 41 possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United
3 42 States.
3 43 34. "Technician" means an individual determined to
3 44 be qualified to remove or process parts by an
3 45 appropriate organization that is licensed, accredited,
3 46 or regulated under federal or state law and includes
3 47 an enucleator.
3 48 35. "Tissue" means a portion of the human body
3 49 other than an organ or an eye, but does not include
3 50 blood unless the blood is donated for the purpose of
4 1 research or education.
4 2 36. "Tissue bank" means a person that is licensed,
4 3 accredited, or regulated under federal or state law to
4 4 engage in the recovery, screening, testing,
4 5 processing, storage, or distribution of tissue.

4 6 37. "Transplant hospital" means a hospital that
4 7 furnishes organ transplants and other medical and
4 8 surgical specialty services required for the care of
4 9 transplant patients.

4 10 Sec. 3. Section 142C.3, Code 2007, is amended by
4 11 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
4 12 following:

4 13 142C.3 PERSONS WHO MAY MAKE == MANNER OF MAKING ==
4 14 AMENDING OR REVOKING == REFUSAL TO MAKE ANATOMICAL
4 15 GIFT BEFORE DONOR'S DEATH == PRECLUSIVE EFFECT.

4 16 1. WHO MAY MAKE. Subject to subsection 5, an
4 17 anatomical gift of a donor's body or part may be made
4 18 during the life of the donor for the purposes of
4 19 transplantation, therapy, research, or education in
4 20 the manner prescribed in subsection 2 by any of the
4 21 following:

4 22 a. The donor if the donor is any of the following:

4 23 (1) An adult.

4 24 (2) A minor, if the minor is emancipated.

4 25 (3) A minor, if the minor is authorized under
4 26 state law to apply for a driver's license or
4 27 identification card because the minor is at least 14
4 28 years of age, and the minor authorizes a statement or
4 29 symbol indicating an anatomical gift on a driver's
4 30 license, identification card, or donor registry entry
4 31 with the signed approval of a parent or guardian.

4 32 b. An agent of the donor, unless the durable power
4 33 of attorney for health care or other record prohibits
4 34 the agent from making the anatomical gift.

4 35 c. A parent of the donor, if the donor is an
4 36 unemancipated minor.

4 37 d. The guardian of the donor.

4 38 2. MANNER OF MAKING.

4 39 a. A donor may make an anatomical gift by any of
4 40 the following means:

4 41 (1) By authorizing a statement or symbol
4 42 indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift
4 43 to be imprinted on the donor's driver's license or
4 44 identification card.

4 45 (2) In a will.

4 46 (3) During a terminal illness or injury of the
4 47 donor, by any form of communication addressed to at
4 48 least two adults, at least one of whom is a
4 49 disinterested witness.

4 50 (4) As provided in paragraph "b".

5 1 b. (1) A donor or other person authorized to make
5 2 an anatomical gift under subsection 1 may make a gift
5 3 by a donor card or other record signed by the donor or
5 4 other person making the gift or by authorizing that a
5 5 statement or symbol indicating that the donor has made
5 6 an anatomical gift be included on the donor registry.

5 7 (2) If the donor or other person is physically
5 8 unable to sign a record, the record may be signed by
5 9 another individual at the direction of the donor or
5 10 other person and shall meet all of the following
5 11 requirements:

5 12 (a) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least
5 13 one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have
5 14 signed at the request of the donor or other person.

5 15 (b) State that the record has been signed and
5 16 witnessed as provided in subparagraph subdivision (a).

5 17 c. Revocation, suspension, expiration, or
5 18 cancellation of a driver's license or identification
5 19 card upon which an anatomical gift is indicated shall
5 20 not invalidate the gift.

5 21 d. An anatomical gift made by will takes effect
5 22 upon the donor's death whether or not the will is
5 23 probated. Invalidation of the will after the donor's
5 24 death does not invalidate the gift.

5 25 3. AMENDING OR REVOKING GIFT BEFORE DONOR'S DEATH.

5 26 a. Subject to subsection 5, a donor or other
5 27 person authorized to make an anatomical gift under
5 28 subsection 1 may amend or revoke an anatomical gift by
5 29 any of the following means:

5 30 (1) A record signed by any of the following:

5 31 (a) The donor.

5 32 (b) The other person authorized to make an
5 33 anatomical gift.

5 34 (c) Subject to paragraph "b", another individual
5 35 acting at the direction of the donor or the other
5 36 authorized person if the donor or other person is

5 37 physically unable to sign the record.
5 38 (2) A later-executed document of gift that amends
5 39 or revokes a previous anatomical gift or portion of an
5 40 anatomical gift, either expressly or by inconsistency.
5 41 b. A record signed pursuant to paragraph "a",
5 42 subparagraph (1), subparagraph subdivision (c), shall
5 43 comply with all of the following:
5 44 (1) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least
5 45 one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have
5 46 signed at the request of the donor or the other
5 47 authorized person.
5 48 (2) State that the record has been signed and
5 49 witnessed as provided in subparagraph (1).
5 50 c. Subject to subsection 5, a donor or other
6 1 person authorized to make an anatomical gift under
6 2 subsection 1 may revoke an anatomical gift by the
6 3 destruction or cancellation of the document of gift,
6 4 or the portion of the document of gift used to make
6 5 the gift, with the intent to revoke the gift.
6 6 d. A donor may amend or revoke an anatomical gift
6 7 that was not made in a will by any form of
6 8 communication during a terminal illness or injury
6 9 addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom
6 10 is a disinterested witness.
6 11 e. A donor who makes an anatomical gift in a will
6 12 may amend or revoke the gift in the manner provided
6 13 for amendment or revocation of wills or as provided in
6 14 paragraph "a".
6 15 4. REFUSAL TO MAKE.
6 16 a. An individual may refuse to make an anatomical
6 17 gift of the individual's body or part by any of the
6 18 following means:
6 19 (1) A record signed by any of the following:
6 20 (a) The individual.
6 21 (b) Subject to paragraph "b", another individual
6 22 acting at the direction of the individual if the
6 23 individual is physically unable to sign the record.
6 24 (2) The individual's will, whether or not the will
6 25 is admitted to probate or invalidated after the
6 26 individual's death.
6 27 (3) Any form of communication made by the
6 28 individual during the individual's terminal illness or
6 29 injury addressed to at least two adults, at least one
6 30 of whom is a disinterested witness.
6 31 b. A record signed pursuant to paragraph "a",
6 32 subparagraph (1), subparagraph subdivision (b), shall
6 33 comply with all of the following:
6 34 (1) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least
6 35 one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have
6 36 signed at the request of the individual.
6 37 (2) State that the record has been signed and
6 38 witnessed as provided in subparagraph (1).
6 39 c. An individual who has made a refusal may amend
6 40 or revoke the refusal in accordance with any of the
6 41 following:
6 42 (1) In the manner provided in paragraph "a" for
6 43 making a refusal.
6 44 (2) By subsequently making an anatomical gift
6 45 pursuant to subsection 2 that is inconsistent with the
6 46 refusal.
6 47 (3) By destroying or canceling the record
6 48 evidencing the refusal, or the portion of the record
6 49 used to make the refusal, with the intent to revoke
6 50 the refusal.
7 1 d. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5,
7 2 paragraph "h", in the absence of an express, contrary
7 3 indication by the individual set forth in the refusal,
7 4 an individual's unrevoked refusal to make an
7 5 anatomical gift of the individual's body or part
7 6 prohibits all other persons from making an anatomical
7 7 gift of the individual's body or part.
7 8 5. PRECLUSIVE EFFECT.
7 9 a. DONOR GIFT OR AMENDMENT == SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS
7 10 BY OTHERS PROHIBITED. Except as otherwise provided in
7 11 paragraph "g", and subject to paragraph "f", in the
7 12 absence of a contrary indication by the donor, a
7 13 person other than the donor is prohibited from making,
7 14 amending, or revoking an anatomical gift of a donor's
7 15 body or part if the donor made an anatomical gift of
7 16 the donor's body or part under subsection 2 or an
7 17 amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor's body or

part under subsection 3.

b. DONOR REVOCATION NOT A REFUSAL. A donor's revocation of an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under subsection 3 is not a refusal and does not prohibit another person specified in subsection 1 or section 142C.4 from making an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under subsection 2 or section 142C.4.

c. GIFT ON AMENDMENT BY ANOTHER == SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS BY OTHERS PROHIBITED. If a person other than the donor makes an unrevoked anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under subsection 2, or an amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under subsection 3, another person may not make, amend, or revoke the gift of the donor's body or part under section 142C.4.

d. REVOCATION BY ANOTHER NOT PROHIBITIVE OF OTHER GIFT. A revocation of an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part under subsection 3 by a person other than the donor does not prohibit another person from making an anatomical gift of the body or part under subsection 2 or section 142C.4.

e. GIFT OF PART NOT PROHIBITIVE OF GIFT OF ANOTHER PART. In the absence of a contrary indication by the donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1, an anatomical gift of a part is neither a refusal to donate another part nor a limitation on the making of an anatomical gift of another part at a later time by the donor or another authorized person.

f. GIFT FOR ONE PURPOSE NOT PROHIBITIVE OF ANOTHER PURPOSE. In the absence of a contrary indication by the donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under subsection 1, an anatomical gift of a part for one or more of the purposes specified in subsection 1 is not a limitation on the making of an anatomical gift of the part for any of the other purposes by the donor or any other person under subsection 2 or section 142C.4.

g. UNEMANCIPATED MINOR GIFT == PARENT REVOCATION. If a donor who is an unemancipated minor dies, a parent of the donor who is reasonably available may revoke or amend an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part.

h. UNEMANCIPATED MINOR REFUSAL == PARENT REVOCATION OR AMENDMENT. If an unemancipated minor who signed a refusal dies, a parent of the minor who is reasonably available may revoke the minor's refusal.

Sec. 4. Section 142C.4, Code 2007, is amended by striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

142C.4 WHO MAY MAKE ANATOMICAL GIFT OF DECEDENT'S BODY OR PART == AMENDING OR REVOKING GIFT.

1. Subject to subsection 2, and unless prohibited by section 142C.3, subsection 4 or 5, an anatomical gift of a decedent's body or part for purposes of transplantation, therapy, research, or education may be made by any member of the following classes of persons who is reasonably available, in the order of priority listed.

a. An agent of the decedent at the time of death who could have made an anatomical gift under section 142C.3, subsection 1, immediately before the decedent's death.

b. The spouse of the decedent.

c. Adult children of the decedent.

d. Parents of the decedent.

e. Adult siblings of the decedent.

f. Adult grandchildren of the decedent.

g. Grandparents of the decedent.

h. An adult who exhibited special care and concern for the decedent.

i. Any persons who were acting as guardians of the decedent at the time of death.

j. Any other person having the authority to dispose of the decedent's body.

2. a. If there is more than one member of a class listed in subsection 1, paragraph "a", "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", or "i", entitled to make an anatomical gift, an anatomical gift may be made by one member of the

8 49 class unless that member or a person to whom the gift
8 50 may pass under section 142C.5 knows of an objection by
9 1 another member of the class. If an objection is
9 2 known, the gift shall be made only by a majority of
9 3 the members of the class who are reasonably available.
9 4 b. A person shall not make an anatomical gift if,
9 5 at the time of the death of the decedent, a person in
9 6 a prior class under subsection 1 is reasonably
9 7 available to make or to object to the making of an
9 8 anatomical gift.
9 9 3. A person authorized to make an anatomical gift
9 10 under subsection 1 may make an anatomical gift by a
9 11 document of gift signed by the person making the gift
9 12 or by the person's oral communication that is
9 13 electronically recorded or is contemporaneously
9 14 reduced to a record and signed by the recipient of the
9 15 oral communication.
9 16 4. Subject to subsection 5, an anatomical gift by
9 17 a person authorized under subsection 1 may be amended
9 18 or revoked orally or in a record by any member of the
9 19 prior class who is reasonably available. If more than
9 20 one member of the prior class is reasonably available,
9 21 the gift made by a person authorized under subsection
9 22 1 may be:
9 23 a. Amended only if a majority of the reasonably
9 24 available members agree to the amending of the gift.
9 25 b. Revoked only if a majority of the reasonably
9 26 available members agree to the revoking of the gift or
9 27 if they are equally divided as to whether to revoke
9 28 the gift.
9 29 5. A revocation under subsection 4 is effective
9 30 only if, before an incision has been made to remove a
9 31 part from the donor's body or before invasive
9 32 procedures have begun to prepare the recipient, the
9 33 procurement organization, transplant hospital, or
9 34 physician or technician knows of the revocation.
9 35 Sec. 5. Section 142C.4A, Code 2007, is amended by
9 36 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
9 37 following:
9 38 142C.4A COOPERATION BETWEEN MEDICAL EXAMINER AND
9 39 ORGAN PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATION == FACILITATION OF
9 40 ANATOMICAL GIFT FROM DECEDENT WHOSE BODY IS UNDER
9 41 JURISDICTION OF MEDICAL EXAMINER.
9 42 1. A medical examiner shall cooperate with
9 43 procurement organizations to maximize the opportunity
9 44 to recover organs for the purpose of transplantation
9 45 when the recovery of organs does not interfere with a
9 46 death investigation.
9 47 2. If a medical examiner receives notice from a
9 48 procurement organization that an organ might be or was
9 49 made available with respect to a decedent whose body
9 50 is under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner and
10 1 a postmortem examination will be performed, unless the
10 2 medical examiner denies recovery in accordance with
10 3 this section, the medical examiner or designee shall
10 4 conduct a postmortem examination of the body or the
10 5 organ in a manner and within a period compatible with
10 6 its preservation for the purposes of the gift. Every
10 7 reasonable effort shall be made to accomplish the
10 8 mutual goals of organ donation and a thorough death
10 9 investigation.
10 10 3. An organ shall not be removed from the body of
10 11 a decedent under the jurisdiction of a medical
10 12 examiner for transplantation unless the organ is the
10 13 subject of an anatomical gift. This subsection does
10 14 not preclude a medical examiner from performing a
10 15 medicolegal investigation pursuant to subsection 5
10 16 upon the body or organs of a decedent under the
10 17 jurisdiction of the medical examiner.
10 18 4. Upon request of an organ procurement
10 19 organization, a medical examiner shall release to the
10 20 organ procurement organization the name and contact
10 21 information of a decedent whose body is under the
10 22 jurisdiction of the medical examiner. If the
10 23 decedent's organs are medically suitable for
10 24 transplantation, the pathologist or medical examiner
10 25 shall release to the organ procurement organization
10 26 the postmortem examination results, limited to cause
10 27 and manner of death and any evidence of infection or
10 28 other disease process, which might preclude safe
10 29 transplantation of recovered organs. The organ

10 30 procurement organization may make a subsequent
10 31 disclosure of the postmortem examination results only
10 32 if relevant to transplantation.

10 33 5. The medical examiner may conduct a medicolegal
10 34 examination by reviewing all medical records,
10 35 laboratory test results, X rays, other diagnostic
10 36 results, and other information that any person
10 37 possesses about a donor or prospective donor whose
10 38 body is under the jurisdiction of the medical
10 39 examiner, which the medical examiner determines may be
10 40 relevant to the investigation.

10 41 6. A person who has any information requested by a
10 42 medical examiner pursuant to subsection 5 shall
10 43 provide that information as expeditiously as possible
10 44 to allow the medical examiner to conduct the
10 45 medicolegal investigation within a period compatible
10 46 with the preservation of organs for the purpose of
10 47 transplantation.

10 48 7. If an anatomical gift has been or might be made
10 49 of an organ of a decedent whose body is under the
10 50 jurisdiction of the medical examiner and a postmortem
11 1 examination is not required, or the medical examiner
11 2 determines that a postmortem examination is required
11 3 but that the recovery of the organ that is the subject
11 4 of an anatomical gift will not interfere with the
11 5 examination, the medical examiner and organ
11 6 procurement organization shall cooperate in the timely
11 7 removal of the organ from the decedent for the purpose
11 8 of transplantation.

11 9 8. a. If an anatomical gift of an organ from a
11 10 decedent under the jurisdiction of the medical
11 11 examiner has been or might be made, but the
11 12 pathologist or medical examiner initially believes
11 13 that the recovery of the organ could interfere with
11 14 the postmortem investigation into the decedent's cause
11 15 or manner of death, the pathologist or medical
11 16 examiner shall consult with the organ procurement
11 17 organization or physician or technician designated by
11 18 the organ procurement organization about the proposed
11 19 recovery.

11 20 b. Ancillary clinical tests such as a magnetic
11 21 resonance imaging (MRI), a computed tomography (CT)
11 22 scan, or skeletal survey may be required by the
11 23 pathologist prior to determination of suitability of
11 24 organ procurement. These tests shall be performed and
11 25 interpreted by the appropriate physician at the
11 26 pathologist's request, and reported in a timely
11 27 fashion. All expenses for such tests shall be the
11 28 responsibility of the organ procurement organization
11 29 regardless of outcome.

11 30 c. After consultation pursuant to paragraph "a"
11 31 and any preliminary investigation pursuant to
11 32 paragraph "b", the pathologist or medical examiner may
11 33 allow recovery, depending on the nature of the case
11 34 and the availability of a pathologist to view the body
11 35 prior to recovery.

11 36 9. If the manner of death may be homicide or has
11 37 the potential for litigation, the organ recovery shall
11 38 be approved by the forensic pathologist, and the
11 39 forensic pathologist may examine the body prior to
11 40 organ recovery and document by diagrams and
11 41 photographs all visible injuries.

11 42 10. a. If the medical examiner or designee allows
11 43 recovery of an organ under subsection 7, 8, or 9, the
11 44 organ procurement organization, upon request, shall
11 45 cause the physician or technician who removes the
11 46 organ to provide the medical examiner with a record
11 47 describing the condition of the organ, a biopsy, a
11 48 photograph, and any other information and observations
11 49 that would assist in the postmortem examination.

11 50 b. Arrangements for the examination of bodies of
12 1 such decedents shall be coordinated between the organ
12 2 procurement organization and the state medical
12 3 examiner.

12 4 c. If applicable, and whenever possible, the
12 5 forensic pathologist who examined the decedent's body
12 6 prior to recovery of the organ shall perform the
12 7 autopsy. If the forensic pathologist is unable to
12 8 accommodate examination of the body due to scheduling
12 9 or staffing, the request for organ donation may be
12 10 denied.

12 11 11. If a medical examiner or designee is required
12 12 to be present at a removal procedure under subsection
12 13 9, upon request, the organ procurement organization
12 14 requesting the recovery of the organ shall reimburse
12 15 the medical examiner or designee for the additional
12 16 costs incurred in complying with subsection 9.
12 17 12. A physician or technician who removes an organ
12 18 at the direction of the organ procurement organization
12 19 may be called to testify about findings from the
12 20 surgical recovery of organs at no cost to taxpayers if
12 21 the decedent is under the jurisdiction of the medical
12 22 examiner.
12 23 13. a. The medical examiner or pathologist with
12 24 jurisdiction over the body of a decedent has
12 25 discretion to grant or deny permission for organ or
12 26 tissue recovery.
12 27 b. If the recovery of organs or tissues may hinder
12 28 the determination of cause or manner of death or if
12 29 evidence may be destroyed by the recovery, permission
12 30 may be denied.
12 31 c. The medical examiner or a pathologist
12 32 performing state autopsies shall work closely with
12 33 procurement organizations in an effort to balance the
12 34 needs of the public and the decedent's next of kin.
12 35 Sec. 6. Section 142C.5, Code 2007, is amended by
12 36 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
12 37 following:
12 38 142C.5 PERSONS WHO MAY RECEIVE ANATOMICAL GIFTS
12 39 AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH ANATOMICAL GIFTS MAY BE MADE.
12 40 1. An anatomical gift may be made to the following
12 41 persons named in a document of gift:
12 42 a. A hospital, accredited medical or osteopathic
12 43 medical school, dental school, college, or university,
12 44 organ procurement organization, or other appropriate
12 45 person for research or education.
12 46 b. An eye bank or tissue bank.
12 47 c. Subject to subsection 2, an individual
12 48 designated by the person making the anatomical gift if
12 49 the individual is the recipient of the part.
12 50 2. If an anatomical gift to an individual under
13 1 subsection 1, paragraph "c", cannot be transplanted
13 2 into the individual, the part passes in accordance
13 3 with subsection 7 in the absence of an express,
13 4 contrary indication by the person making the
13 5 anatomical gift.
13 6 3. If an anatomical gift of one or more specific
13 7 parts or of all parts is made in a document of gift
13 8 that does not name a person described in subsection 1
13 9 but identifies the purpose for which an anatomical
13 10 gift may be used, the following rules apply:
13 11 a. If the part is an eye and the gift is for the
13 12 purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes
13 13 to the appropriate eye bank.
13 14 b. If the part is tissue and the gift is for the
13 15 purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes
13 16 to the appropriate tissue bank.
13 17 c. If the part is an organ and the gift is for the
13 18 purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes
13 19 to the appropriate organ procurement organization as
13 20 custodian of the organ.
13 21 d. If the part is an organ, an eye, or tissue and
13 22 the gift is for the purpose of research or education,
13 23 the gift passes to the appropriate procurement
13 24 organization.
13 25 4. For the purpose of subsection 3, if there is
13 26 more than one purpose of an anatomical gift set forth
13 27 in the document of gift but the purposes are not set
13 28 forth in any priority, the gift shall be used for
13 29 transplantation or therapy, if suitable. If the gift
13 30 cannot be used for transplantation or therapy, the
13 31 gift may be used for research or education.
13 32 5. If an anatomical gift of one or more specific
13 33 parts is made in a document of gift that does not name
13 34 a person described in subsection 1 and does not
13 35 identify the purpose of the gift, the gift may be used
13 36 only for transplantation or therapy, and the gift
13 37 passes in accordance with subsection 7.
13 38 6. If a document of gift specifies only a general
13 39 intent to make an anatomical gift by words such as
13 40 "donor", "organ donor", or "body donor", or by a
13 41 symbol or statement of similar import, the gift may be

13 42 used only for transplantation or therapy, and the gift
13 43 passes in accordance with subsection 7.

13 44 7. For the purposes of subsections 2, 5, and 6,
13 45 the following rules shall apply:

13 46 a. If the part is an eye, the gift passes to the
13 47 appropriate eye bank.

13 48 b. If the part is tissue, the gift passes to the
13 49 appropriate tissue bank.

13 50 c. If the part is an organ, the gift passes to the
14 1 appropriate organ procurement organization as
14 2 custodian of the organ.

14 3 8. An anatomical gift of an organ for
14 4 transplantation or therapy, other than an anatomical
14 5 gift under subsection 1, paragraph "c", passes to the
14 6 organ procurement organization as custodian of the
14 7 organ.

14 8 9. If an anatomical gift does not pass pursuant to
14 9 subsections 1 through 8, or the decedent's body or
14 10 part is not used for transplantation, therapy,
14 11 research, or education, custody of the body or part
14 12 passes to the person under obligation to dispose of
14 13 the body or part.

14 14 10. A person shall not accept an anatomical gift
14 15 if the person knows that the gift was not effectively
14 16 made under section 142C.3, subsection 2, or section
14 17 142C.4, or if the person knows that the decedent made
14 18 a refusal under section 142C.3, subsection 4, that was
14 19 not revoked. For purposes of this subsection, if a
14 20 person knows that an anatomical gift was made on a
14 21 document of gift, the person is deemed to know of any
14 22 amendment or revocation of the gift or any refusal to
14 23 make an anatomical gift on the same document of gift.

14 24 11. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1,
14 25 paragraph "c", nothing in this chapter shall affect
14 26 the allocation of organs for transplantation or
14 27 therapy.

14 28 Sec. 7. NEW SECTION. 142C.5A SEARCH AND
14 29 NOTIFICATION.

14 30 1. The following persons shall make a reasonable
14 31 search of an individual who the person reasonably
14 32 believes is dead or near death for a document of gift
14 33 or other information identifying the individual as a
14 34 donor or as an individual who made a refusal:

14 35 a. A law enforcement officer, fire fighter,
14 36 paramedic, or other emergency rescuer finding the
14 37 individual.

14 38 b. If no other source of the information is
14 39 immediately available, a hospital, as soon as
14 40 practical after the individual's arrival at the
14 41 hospital.

14 42 2. If a document of gift or a refusal to make an
14 43 anatomical gift is located by the search required by
14 44 subsection 1, paragraph "a", and the individual or
14 45 deceased individual to whom it relates is taken to a
14 46 hospital, the person responsible for conducting the
14 47 search shall deliver the document of gift or refusal
14 48 to the hospital.

14 49 3. A person is not subject to criminal or civil
14 50 liability for failing to discharge the duties imposed
15 1 by this section but may be subject to administrative
15 2 sanctions.

15 3 Sec. 8. Section 142C.6, Code 2007, is amended by
15 4 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
15 5 following:

15 6 142C.6 DELIVERY OF DOCUMENT OF GIFT NOT REQUIRED
15 7 == RIGHT TO EXAMINE.

15 8 1. A document of gift does not require delivery
15 9 during the donor's lifetime to be effective.

15 10 2. Upon or after an individual's death, a person
15 11 in possession of the document of gift or a refusal to
15 12 make an anatomical gift with respect to the individual
15 13 shall allow examination and copying of the document of
15 14 gift or the refusal by a person authorized to make or
15 15 object to the making of an anatomical gift with
15 16 respect to the individual or by a person to whom the
15 17 gift could pass under section 142C.5.

15 18 Sec. 9. Section 142C.7, Code 2007, is amended by
15 19 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
15 20 following:

15 21 142C.7 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

15 22 A hospital, licensed or certified health care

15 23 professional pursuant to chapter 148, 148C, 150A, or
15 24 152, or medical examiner may release patient
15 25 information to a procurement organization as part of a
15 26 referral or retrospective review of the patient as a
15 27 potential donor. Any information regarding a patient,
15 28 including the patient's identity, however, constitutes
15 29 confidential medical information and under any other
15 30 circumstances is prohibited from disclosure without
15 31 the written consent of the patient or the patient's
15 32 legal representative.

15 33 Sec. 10. Section 142C.8, Code 2007, is amended by
15 34 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
15 35 following:

15 36 142C.8 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PROCUREMENT

15 37 ORGANIZATIONS AND DONORS.

15 38 1. When a hospital refers an individual at or near
15 39 death to a procurement organization, the procurement
15 40 organization shall make a reasonable search of the
15 41 records of the state department of transportation and
15 42 any donor registry that the hospital knows exists for
15 43 the geographical area in which the individual resides
15 44 to ascertain whether the individual has made an
15 45 anatomical gift.

15 46 2. A procurement organization shall be allowed
15 47 reasonable access to information in the records of the
15 48 state department of transportation to ascertain
15 49 whether an individual at or near death is a donor.

15 50 3. When a hospital refers an individual at or near
16 1 death to a procurement organization, the procurement
16 2 organization may conduct any reasonable examination
16 3 necessary to ensure the medical suitability of a part
16 4 that is or could be the subject of an anatomical gift
16 5 for transplantation, therapy, research, or education
16 6 from a donor or a prospective donor. During the
16 7 examination period, measures necessary to ensure the
16 8 medical suitability of the part shall not be withdrawn
16 9 unless the hospital or procurement organization knows
16 10 that the individual expressed a contrary intent.

16 11 4. Unless prohibited by law other than this
16 12 chapter, at any time after a donor's death, the person
16 13 to whom a part passes under section 142C.5 may conduct
16 14 any reasonable examination necessary to ensure the
16 15 medical suitability of the body or part for its
16 16 intended purpose.

16 17 5. Unless prohibited by law other than this
16 18 chapter, an examination under subsection 3 or 4 may
16 19 include an examination of all medical and dental
16 20 records of the donor or prospective donor.

16 21 6. Upon the death of a minor who was a donor or
16 22 had signed a refusal, unless a procurement
16 23 organization knows the minor is emancipated, the
16 24 procurement organization shall conduct a reasonable
16 25 search for the parents of the minor and provide the
16 26 parents with an opportunity to revoke or amend the
16 27 anatomical gift or revoke the refusal.

16 28 7. Upon referral by a hospital under subsection 1,
16 29 a procurement organization shall make a reasonable
16 30 search for any person listed in section 142C.4 having
16 31 priority to make an anatomical gift on behalf of a
16 32 prospective donor. If a procurement organization
16 33 receives information that an anatomical gift to any
16 34 other person was made, amended, or revoked, the
16 35 procurement organization shall promptly advise the
16 36 other person of all relevant information.

16 37 8. Subject to section 142C.5, subsection 9, the
16 38 rights of a person to whom a part passes under section
16 39 142C.5 are superior to the rights of all other persons
16 40 with respect to the part.

16 41 9. The person may accept or reject an anatomical
16 42 gift in whole or in part. Subject to the terms of the
16 43 document of gift and this chapter, a person who
16 44 accepts an anatomical gift of an entire body may allow
16 45 embalming, burial or cremation, and use of the remains
16 46 in a funeral service. If the gift is of a part, the
16 47 person to whom the part passes under section 142C.5,
16 48 upon the death of the donor and prior to embalming,
16 49 burial, or cremation, shall cause the part to be
16 50 removed without unnecessary mutilation.

17 1 10. The physician who attends the decedent at
17 2 death and the physician who determines the time of
17 3 death shall not participate in the procedures for

17 4 removing or transplanting a part from the decedent.
17 5 11. A physician or technician may remove a donated
17 6 part from the body of a donor that the physician or
17 7 technician is qualified to remove.
17 8 Sec. 11. Section 142C.9, Code 2007, is amended by
17 9 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
17 10 following:
17 11 142C.9 COORDINATION OF PROCUREMENT AND USE.
17 12 Each hospital in the state shall enter into
17 13 agreements or affiliations with procurement
17 14 organizations for coordination of procurement and use
17 15 of anatomical gifts.
17 16 Sec. 12. Section 142C.10, Code 2007, is amended by
17 17 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
17 18 following:
17 19 142C.10 SALE OR PURCHASE OF PARTS PROHIBITED ==
17 20 PENALTY.
17 21 1. A person shall not knowingly, for valuable
17 22 consideration, purchase or sell a part for
17 23 transplantation or therapy, if removal of the part is
17 24 intended to occur after the death of the decedent.
17 25 2. Valuable consideration does not include
17 26 reasonable payment for the removal, processing,
17 27 preservation, quality control, storage,
17 28 transportation, implantation, or disposal of a part.
17 29 3. A person who violates this section is guilty of
17 30 a class "C" felony.
17 31 Sec. 13. NEW SECTION. 142C.10A OTHER PROHIBITED
17 32 ACTS == PENALTY.
17 33 A person who, in order to obtain a financial gain,
17 34 intentionally falsifies, forges, conceals, defaces, or
17 35 obliterates a document of gift, an amendment or
17 36 revocation of a document of gift, or a refusal,
17 37 commits a class "C" felony.
17 38 Sec. 14. Section 142C.11, Code 2007, is amended by
17 39 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
17 40 following:
17 41 142C.11 IMMUNITY.
17 42 1. A person who complies with this chapter in good
17 43 faith or with the applicable anatomical gift law of
17 44 another state, or who attempts in good faith to
17 45 comply, is immune from liability in any civil action,
17 46 criminal prosecution, or administrative proceeding.
17 47 2. An individual who makes an anatomical gift
17 48 pursuant to this chapter and the individual's estate
17 49 are not liable for any injury or damages that may
17 50 result from the making or the use of the anatomical
18 1 gift, if the gift is made in good faith.
18 2 3. In determining whether an anatomical gift has
18 3 been made, amended, or revoked under this chapter, a
18 4 person may rely upon representations of an individual
18 5 listed in section 142C.4, subsection 1, paragraph "b",
18 6 "c", "d", "e", "f", "g", or "h", relating to the
18 7 individual's relationship to the donor or prospective
18 8 donor unless the person knows that the representation
18 9 is untrue.
18 10 Sec. 15. NEW SECTION. 142C.12A LAW GOVERNING
18 11 VALIDITY, CHOICE OF LAW, PRESUMPTION OF VALIDITY.
18 12 1. A document of gift is valid if executed in
18 13 accordance with any of the following:
18 14 a. This chapter.
18 15 b. The laws of the state or country where the
18 16 document of gift was executed.
18 17 c. The laws of the state or country where the
18 18 person making the anatomical gift was domiciled, has a
18 19 place of residence, or was a national at the time the
18 20 document of gift was executed.
18 21 2. If a document of gift is valid under this
18 22 section, the law of this state governs the
18 23 interpretation of the document of gift.
18 24 3. A person may presume that a document of gift or
18 25 amendment of an anatomical gift is valid unless that
18 26 person knows that it was not validly executed or was
18 27 revoked.
18 28 Sec. 16. NEW SECTION. 142C.12B EFFECT OF
18 29 ANATOMICAL GIFT ON ADVANCE HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVE.
18 30 1. As used in this section:
18 31 a. "Advance health care directive" means a durable
18 32 power of attorney for health care pursuant to chapter
18 33 144B or a record signed or authorized by a prospective
18 34 donor containing the prospective donor's direction

18 35 concerning a health care decision for the prospective
18 36 donor.

18 37 b. "Declaration" means a record signed by a
18 38 prospective donor specifying the circumstances under
18 39 which a life support system may be withheld or
18 40 withdrawn from the prospective donor.

18 41 c. "Health care decision" means any decision
18 42 regarding the health care of the prospective donor.

18 43 2. a. If a prospective donor has a declaration or
18 44 advance health care directive and the terms of the
18 45 declaration or directive and the express or implied
18 46 terms of a potential anatomical gift are in conflict
18 47 with regard to the administration of measures
18 48 necessary to ensure the medical suitability of a part
18 49 for transplantation or therapy, the prospective
18 50 donor's attending physician and prospective donor
19 1 shall confer to resolve the conflict.

19 2 b. If the prospective donor is incapable of
19 3 resolving the conflict, an agent acting under the
19 4 prospective donor's declaration or directive or, if no
19 5 agent exists or the agent is not reasonably available,
19 6 another person, authorized by law other than this
19 7 chapter to make health care decisions on behalf of the
19 8 prospective donor, shall act for the donor to resolve
19 9 the conflict. The agent or other person shall resolve
19 10 the conflict consistent with the desires of the donor
19 11 as expressed in a declaration executed in accordance
19 12 with chapter 144A, or a durable power of attorney for
19 13 health care executed in accordance with chapter 144B,
19 14 or as otherwise known, or if not known, consistent
19 15 with the donor's best interest.

19 16 c. The conflict shall be resolved as expeditiously
19 17 as possible.

19 18 d. Information relevant to the resolution of the
19 19 conflict may be obtained from the appropriate
19 20 procurement organization and any other person
19 21 authorized to make an anatomical gift for the
19 22 prospective donor under section 142C.4. Prior to
19 23 resolution of the conflict, measures necessary to
19 24 ensure the medical suitability of the part shall not
19 25 be withheld or withdrawn from the prospective donor if
19 26 withholding or withdrawing the measures is not
19 27 contraindicated by appropriate end-of-life care.

19 28 Sec. 17. Section 142C.13, Code 2007, is amended by
19 29 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
19 30 following:

19 31 142C.13 TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

19 32 This chapter applies to an anatomical gift, or
19 33 amendment to, revocation of, or refusal to make an
19 34 anatomical gift whenever made.

19 35 Sec. 18. Section 142C.14, Code 2007, is amended by
19 36 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
19 37 following:

19 38 142C.14 UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND
19 39 CONSTRUCTION.

19 40 This chapter shall be applied and construed with
19 41 consideration given to the need to promote uniformity
19 42 of the law with respect to anatomical gifts among
19 43 states, which enact this law.

19 44 Sec. 19. NEW SECTION. 142C.14A ELECTRONIC
19 45 SIGNATURES.

19 46 This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the
19 47 federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National
19 48 Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. } 7001 et seq., but does not
19 49 modify, limit, or authorize electronic delivery of any
19 50 of the notices described in } 103(b) of that Act, 15
20 1 U.S.C. } 7003(b).

20 2 Sec. 20. Section 142C.15, subsection 4, paragraph
20 3 a, Code 2007, is amended to read as follows:

20 4 a. Not more than twenty percent of the moneys in
20 5 the fund annually may be expended in the form of
20 6 grants to state agencies or to nonprofit legal
20 7 entities with an interest in anatomical gift public
20 8 awareness and transplantation to conduct public
20 9 awareness projects. Moneys remaining that were not
20 10 requested and awarded for public awareness projects
20 11 may be used for research, or to develop and support a
~~20 12 statewide organ and tissue the Iowa donor registry.~~
20 13 Grants shall be made based upon the submission of a
20 14 grant application by an agency or entity to conduct a
~~20 15 public awareness project or to research, or develop~~

~~20 16 and support a statewide organ and tissue donor~~
~~20 17 registry.~~

20 18 Sec. 21. Section 142C.16, subsection 1, paragraph
20 19 e, Code 2007, is amended to read as follows:

20 20 e. A ~~bank or storage~~ procurement organization.

20 21 Sec. 22. Section 142C.16, subsection 1, Code 2007,
20 22 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

20 23 NEW PARAGRAPH. k. The state medical examiner.

20 24 Sec. 23. Section 142C.16, subsection 2, Code 2007,
20 25 is amended to read as follows:

20 26 2. Members shall serve staggered terms of two
20 27 years. Appointments of members of the committee shall
20 28 comply with ~~sections~~ section 69.16 ~~and but are not~~

~~20 29 subject to section 69.16A.~~ Vacancies shall be filled
20 30 by the original appointing authority and in the manner
20 31 of the original appointment.

20 32 Sec. 24. Section 142C.18, Code 2007, is amended by
20 33 striking the section and inserting in lieu thereof the
20 34 following:

20 35 142C.18 IOWA DONOR REGISTRY.

20 36 1. The director of public health shall contract
20 37 with and recognize the Iowa donor registry for the
20 38 purpose of indicating on the donor registry all
20 39 relevant information regarding a donor's making or
20 40 amending of an anatomical gift.

20 41 2. The state department of transportation shall
20 42 cooperate with a person that administers the Iowa
20 43 donor registry for the purpose of transferring to the
20 44 donor registry all relevant information regarding a
20 45 donor's making of an anatomical gift.

20 46 3. The Iowa donor registry shall do all of the
20 47 following:

20 48 a. Allow a donor or other person authorized under
20 49 section 142C.3 to include on the donor registry a
20 50 statement or symbol that the donor has made or amended

21 1 an anatomical gift.

21 2 b. Be accessible to a procurement organization to
21 3 allow the procurement organization to obtain relevant
21 4 information on the donor registry to determine, at or
21 5 near the death of the donor or a prospective donor,
21 6 whether the donor or prospective donor has made,
21 7 amended, or revoked an anatomical gift.

21 8 c. Be accessible for purposes of paragraphs "a"
21 9 and "b" seven days a week on a twenty-four-hour per
21 10 day basis.

21 11 d. Provide a centralized, automated system to
21 12 compile donation information received by the state
21 13 department of transportation, county treasurers, and
21 14 the Iowa donor network.

21 15 e. Provide educational materials regarding the
21 16 making, amending, or revoking of an anatomical gift or
21 17 a refusal to make an anatomical gift.

21 18 4. Personally identifiable information on the
21 19 donor registry about a donor or prospective donor
21 20 shall not be used or disclosed without the express
21 21 consent of the donor, prospective donor, or person
21 22 that made the anatomical gift for any purpose other
21 23 than to determine, at or near the death of the donor
21 24 or prospective donor, whether the donor or prospective
21 25 donor has made, amended, or revoked an anatomical
21 26 gift.

21 27 DIVISION II

21 28 CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

21 29 Sec. 25. Section 141A.7, subsection 2, paragraph
21 30 a, Code 2007, is amended to read as follows:

21 31 a. The performance by a health care provider or
21 32 health facility of an HIV-related test when the health
21 33 care provider or health facility procures, processes,
21 34 distributes, or uses a human body part donated for a
21 35 purpose specified under the revised uniform anatomical
21 36 gift Act as provided in chapter 142C, or semen
21 37 provided prior to July 1, 1988, for the purpose of
21 38 artificial insemination, or donations of blood, and
21 39 such test is necessary to ensure medical acceptability
21 40 of such gift or semen for the purposes intended.

21 41 Sec. 26. Section 142.4, unnumbered paragraph 2,
21 42 Code 2007, is amended to read as follows:

21 43 This section shall not apply to bodies given under
21 44 authority of the revised uniform anatomical gift Act
21 45 as provided in chapter 142C.

21 46 Sec. 27. Section 142.8, unnumbered paragraph 2,

21 47 Code 2007, is amended to read as follows:
21 48 This section shall not apply to bodies given under
21 49 authority of the revised uniform anatomical gift Act
21 50 as provided in chapter 142C.
22 1 Sec. 28. Section 321.178, subsection 1, paragraph
22 2 a, subparagraph (3), Code 2007, is amended to read as
22 3 follows:
22 4 (3) Instruction relating to becoming an organ
22 5 donor under the revised uniform anatomical gift Act as
22 6 provided in chapter 142C.
22 7 Sec. 29. Section 321.189, subsection 4, Code 2007,
22 8 is amended to read as follows:
22 9 4. SYMBOLS. Upon the request of a licensee, the
22 10 department shall indicate on the license the presence
22 11 of a medical condition, that the licensee is a donor
22 12 under the revised uniform anatomical gift Act as
22 13 provided in chapter 142C, or that the licensee has in
22 14 effect a medical advance directive. For purposes of
22 15 this subsection, a medical advance directive includes,
22 16 but is not limited to, a valid durable power of
22 17 attorney for health care as defined in section 144B.1.
22 18 The license may contain such other information as the
22 19 department may require by rule.>
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22 22 _____
22 23 KEITH A. KREIMAN
22 24 SF 509.503 82
22 25 pf/je/8060